Amusements and Meetings.

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SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.-Birch and Wambold. UNION SQUARE THEATER .- "The Two Orphans." WALLACK'S THEATER .- "Romance of a Poor Young

ACADEMY OF MUSIC -Lady Washington Reception. HISTORICAL SOCIETY .- Meeting. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART .- Paintings, Statuary,

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Bueiness Notices.

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Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the New-York Digino and Printing Establish-man, 25 Dunest, 752 Broadway, and 510 Shib-ave, New York, and 136 and 168 Pietropout-at., Broadish. Established 55 years.

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Advertisements and subscriptions received at the Philadelphia office, 112 South Sixth-st. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 6 conts.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE

THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR. The large dynames indicate the days of the exouth ;—the small ones the days of the year.

| Sun. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Tues. | St.L. | Sat. | Sun. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Tues. | St.L. | Sat. | Sun. | Mon. | Tues. | Sun. |

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Vepice and was received by the King of Italy. - Nearly all of the professors in the Madrid University have protested against the reactionary educational measures of the Spanish Government.

Returns from the Connecticut election indicate that the Demograts have elected their State ticket, and have defeated Hawley and Kellogg for Congress, meses Benators Robertson, Bradley and Cole, and Assomblymen Faulkner, Sherman and Seward were appointed members of the Joint Legis-Committee on Canal Frauds. Senators Robertson and Bradley declined to serve. The bil providing for the election of civil justices was reported favorably in the Assembly by the Judiciary Committee. The Lowell mill-owners threaten to discharge all the male spinners in the city unless the striking spinners

The examination of Mr. Beecher was continued; he denied the truth of several interviews with the Moulton, particularly that with relation to the paternity of Ralph Tilton; other statements of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton were stated to be false 'longshoremen were successful in their etrike, was The steamboat Thomas Halse was sont by the ice. man An investigation was begun in regard to the cause of Prof. Walker's death, warm A conference of the representatives of the Parochial Schools and Board of Education took place, with no present result. --- Thermometer, 459, 639, 639, Gold, 1115, 1147,1152. Gold value of the legal tender deliar at the close, 87 2-10.

Owing to the constantly-increasing circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE we find it more difficult than usual, and indeed generally impossible, to furnish back numbers. Readers who do not want to lose any of the proceedings of the Eccoher Trial can have THE DAILY sent by mail (postage paid) for \$1 a month.

The composition of the Joint Legislative Committee for the investigation of Canal frauds seems to be unexceptionable. Now let the Committee go to work and justify the expectation of the people by an investigation which shall probe the subject through and through, and lay the facts before us without fear or favor.

The disgust at the filthy condition of the streets now and for the last three months is so general that Mayor Wickham's evident earnestness about having them cleaned will be viewed with gratification by everybody. Having obtained an additional appropriation of \$50,000, and with fine weather in their favor, the Police Commissioners have no longer an excuse for delay in this matter.

Mr. Beecher's testimony yesterday was even more emphatic than heretofore in its positive and complete contradiction of some of the more damaging statements made by Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton. The sympathy of the audience appears now to be entirely with the great preacher, and the efforts of Court and plaintiff's counsel appear chiefly directed to the task of stopping applause.

tainted with such dangerous maladies. The yellow fever has undoubtedly appeared in some form and unusually early at Key West and is prevailing to an alarming extent in Havana; so that the Navy Department will do well to see that for some time to come our men-of-war give these ports a wide berth.

The Coroner's inquest upon the death of Prof. Walker of Brooklyn elicited testimony which must add to the interest in this remarkable case. While there is no doubt as to the immediate cause of death it is hard to understand how a man of such presence of mind, clear intellect and keen powers of observation should bave so far disregarded plain instructions as to the use of a poisonous remedy that immediate death was certain. In any ordinary case the natural presumption would be favorable to the theory of suicide, but such a supposition cannot be entertained here, nor is it advanced by anybody.

Nine years after the war of 1866, which was so disastrous for Austria, the Emperor Francis Joseph has taken a step which indicates that, for all practical purposes, his resentment toward the authors of his humiliation has been entirely effaced. The reconciliation with Prussia was no very difficult matter, for the expulsion of Austria from Germany was, in reality, a source of strength to Austria, and she had no grievances in the way of a loss of territory to keep alive embittered sentiments. As regards Italy the case was different. The territorial cession which Austria was obliged to make to this power was a severe blow to the pride of the Emperor, and we can scarcely be surprised at his being so long in recovering from it. His journey now to Venice, which, before the war, was a part of Austria, to greet King Victor Emanuel can only be taken as a final evidence of his purpose to leave to the past its own misfortunes.

Some of the stories in regard to the policy of our Government in dealing with the Mexican outrages have been dignified by the President with an emphatic denial. The truth seems to be that whatever change of policy may be contemplated none has been determined upon. The President sees no reason for war between the United States and Mexico, but "of course no one could tell what "might take place in the tuture." The President should know, however, that his former close affiliations with the knot of American and Mexican filibusters which gathered in Washington during the last year of Johnson's administration are well known, and have been regarded in many and influential quarters as reason for grave apprehensions concerning his course now. There is no excuse for war with Mexico or with Spain, or with any foreign power; and no man can render himself more odious to our impoverished and tax-ridden people than by either scheming to bring it about or tolerating the schemes of others.

Tax-payers, who have heard a great deal about the immense amount of money expended by the State upon what is known as the Black Rock Harbor improvement (wondering meanwhile what has become of it), have now an opportunity for enlightenment. A Staff correspondent of The Tribune, accompanied by one of the engineers charged by us with the duty of inspecting the work on the canals, has visited the site of this improvement. The result, in part, of this visit is given in the letter from Buffalo printed to-day on our second page. An interesting history of the several very profitable contracts for enlarging the channel is presented in this letter, together with a statement of the careful observations of an expert which disclosed serious defects in the work. On the same page will be found a Utica letter showing the drift of intelligent public sentiment in view of the disclosures of canal frauds and giving the views of an influential Republican as to the problem of making the reform thorough and permanent.

A letter which we print this morning renews a suggestion which has been frequently made in these columns that some prevision should be made for supplying to sick and destitute children that rest and kind treatment in Summer which is so much more beneficial than any medicine. The seaside hospital for sick children at Atlantic City is one of the best known and successful of the volunteer charities of Philadelphia, and it ought not to be difficult to follow here so good an example. Care should of course be taken not to attempt anything too elaborate or expensive; but a modest and commodious building might be put up at any one of a hundred places along the shores of Long Island at a very moderate cost, and the results would speedily make the charity popular. Our correspondent makes a further suggestion which would require no organized effort to put it in practice. Poor children in want of fresh country air can be found by any charitable person, and sent directly to some house in the interior or by the seaside, whose inmates would be glad to take care of them for a comparatively trifling remuneration. Every one knows children who would be benefited by such a change, except those who carefully avoid learning anything about the poor. Almost every one knows some laborer or farmer in the country in whose house an ailing child would receive wholesome food and care for very little money. To all such we commend the suggestions of our correspondent.

CONNECTICET. The first and most obvious lesson of vesterday's election in Connecticut is that the candidate who thought it a good way to commend himself to favor, to fire one hundred guns in honor of the President's interference with a State Legislature, will have little further occasion to make an ass of himself in public. Mr. Greene is not elected Governor of Connecticut. The Administration made the fight distinctly as an Administration fight, and the result is a little worse defeat than that of last year. The Republicans of New-Hampshire made their fight distinctly as an anti-Administration, anti-Third Term fight, and they won by a small majority. Perhaps the cowards among the Republican leaders will at last be able to perceive the meaning of such facts; and perhaps even the most inveterate machine politician may succeed in getting into his head some perception of the existence and significance of the Independent Voter. He is a phenomenon in American politics; but he has evidently come to stay, and there seems no reason yet to deplore his coming.

The Democrats also carry the Legislature and gain two members of Congress-a result With respect to yellow fever and similar which, coupled with the significant defeat gene Schuyler, the Secretary of our legation diseases, experience teaches that credit is to of Gen. Grant's hundred-gun candidate be given sparingly to assurances of "perfect for Governor must be accepted as a remarka- known region where Russia has of late years of American city homes. The children are

"health" coming from residents of the towns | ble close to the most earnest campaign the Administration party has made in Connecticut for years. Fortunately there is less chance for this Legislature to do harm than for the last. It cannot send another Mr. Eaton to the United States Senate.

The defeat of Mr. Stephen W. Kellogg for Congress will provoke no regrets. He was one of the easy-going, loose-jointed representatives who consider it their main business to get things for their distriet, and to lubricate the passage of those things through Congress by going for more things for other people's districts. The time for statesmanship of that kind has passed, and Mr. Kellogg has passed out with it, with few mourners in his train. The defeat of Gen. Hawley will be regarded with quite different feelings. He is an able man, an honest man, a good speaker and, on the whole, he has been a creditable representative. His infirmity of temper has on several occasions been displayed to the injury of his influence in the House, and he has certainly failed to take the high rank there which both his friends and the public looked for; but there is better material in him than we generally get in Congressmen, and Mr. Landers will have to do better than the public has yet any reason to expect of him to make the change other than a misfortune.

Mr. Barnum's reëlection was not deserved, and is no credit to the victorious Democracy. It is not men of his stamp that the dissatisfied people who are breaking the party machines in the hope of something better than they now get, want to bring to the front; and they will not be drawn to a party which persists in putting forward him and his like. Mr. Starkweather, of course, had the advantage of a district which could searcely be carried against the regular Republican candidate save by a revolution. He is immeasurably the inferior of ex-Vice-President Foster whom he defeats, and may be fairly counted as an offset to Mr. Barnum.

THE ISSUE IN BROOKLYN.

We see every day in our exchanges the hope or the demand expressed that Mr. Beecher will " prove his innocence beyond the shadow "of a doubt." Sometimes this is the utterance of enemies, and sometimes of thoughtless friends. It is an expression which touches the very marrow of the whole subject of scandal. When a man of conspicuously honorable life is accused of some infamous crime, it is the habit of too many of his fellow-creatures to welcome the charges as true until disproved, and to jump at the chance of believing evil as long as they can; and it is too much the general fashion to form a sort of ring about the accuser and the accused to look on impartially and see " fair 'play" between them. Many people do not seem to see any unfairness in requiring a man to be always ready to defend himself against calumny or conspiracy, and in giving to the citizen and the assassin precisely the same weapons, a fair field and no favor.

We have sought to treat this Brooklyn trial with perfect impartiality thus far and propose to continue in that course to the end. Respect for the Court as well as for natural equity would permit no other course. But we are violating neither law nor decorum in recalling to our readers the question at issue. Mr. Beecher is charged by Mr. Tilton, Mr. Monlton and Mrs. Moulton with a revolting crime. The only evidence against him is the word of these three witnesses who assert that he confessed his crime to them, and his own letters, which certainly need explanation. The evidence of these three persons amounts to little or nothing more than that Mr. Beecher confessed to them his guilt. If this stands, he is destroyed. If this is invalidated, then nothing more remains for Mr. Beecher to do than to explain his letters and his conduct in this case, which he claims to be ready to do. This consideration disposes at once of all

the nonsense which has been talked about Mr. Tilton not being on trial. Mr. Tilton is on trial, and so is Mr. Moulton. Their credibility is the precise point at issue. If it is shown that their word or their oath is not good against the word or the oath of another witness, it is of the very essence of the case. If Mr. Tilton says his home was an ideal home, and that Mr. Beecher alone destroyed it, it is for Mr. Beecher's counsel to prove that his home was not a happy one, and that the cause of its unhappiness was his own character. When he asserts that nothing but Mr. Beecher ever came between him and his wife, it is the business of Mr. Beecher's counsel to prove, if they can, that the marriage bond was violated by Mr. Tilton, and not by his wife. If they show that Mrs. Moulton's evidence was false, they by so much invalidate the testimony of her husband, and if they succeed in establishing the fact of the conspiracy which they have charged upon these witnesses, their evidence at once goes by the board, and Mr. Beecher has nothing more to do with it.

There remains, then, the question whether Mr. Beecher satisfactorily explains to the jury and to the world the letters which he has written to his assailants, and his relations with them during the last few years. Upon this their case must finally rest, and this they felt when, after the signing of the tripartite covenant, they broke faith, and kept these papers for future use. Mr. Beecher's explanation of them has made thus far a powerful impression upon the crowd in the court-room and the hundreds of thousands who read the testimony outside. If, as many think, the evidence of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton has already been met and answered by the contradiction of Mr. Beecher, nothing is left to consider but the psychological question, what induced him to write the letters in evidence? His work is now one of commentary, and his word if it is logical and convincing is all the evidence required. But the main question should not be distorted and turned wrong side out. It is the business of Mr. Tilton to prove Mr. Beecher guilty, and not Mr. Beecher's business to prove himself innocent. If not proved gailty, we are bound by every consideration of law, of ordinary justice, of common decency, to hold him innocent.

EUSSIA IN ASIA.

Until within recent years, American notions of the politics of European States have been almost entirely derived from British historians and essayists. Here and there some of our own writers-Irving, Prescott, Motley-have cleared for us a few pleasant paths and planted the flowers of their genius by the wayside; but the greater part of modern history in the English language, is bordered by the hedgerows of insular prejudice. For this reason, if for no other, the description which Mr. Eaat St. Petersburg, has furnished of the little

been making history, would have distinctive value. But Mr. Schuyler brought to the task peculiar qualifications. The Russian official system, a sealed book to most foreigners, was to him an open page. The effect of the Russian encroachment, the condition of the conquered provinces, the customs and the languages of races hitherto unvisited by travel, these he has made the subject of profound study. He handles with careful freedom the great question which will come before the next generation to be solved, to which the statesmen of Europe now close their eyes, saying "after us the deluge"-the problem of the encounter of English and Russian domination in the heart of Asia. Withal, in the description of the new provinces lying at the feet of Russia, where her military officials hold sway, where the revenue constantly falls short of the expenditure, where the land groans under peculations and exactions, there is a strange likeness to our own present experience. The tale of hardship and of discontent that comes to our cars from the shores of the Mississippi, seems echoed in Mr. Schuyler's report from the banks of the Oxus. The embarrassment which is found in governing the South from Washington, has its parallel at St. Petersburg in dealing with Central Asia. A permanent foothold in Turkistan was obtained in 1864 by the capture of Tashkent;

more fully secured to Russia by the campaign of 1874. In the interval a mixed system of military and civil rule had been introduced into the province. The Russian officials who went thither took their carpet bags with them. We are told that they were rather poor material for a governing class, having for the most part left debts or scandals behind them elsewhere in the empire. Among the specimens of their rule is the performance of the Prefect of Tashkent, who levied in one year \$70,000 of illegal taxes. Curiously enough, it was thought a good idea to introduce the savings bank system among the natives, and when they had deposited \$15,000 in the (we had almost said Freedmen's) bank, the funds mysteriously disappeared, being applied "to "the administrative needs of the district." Whenever the career of a prefect became tco notorious, he was removed-to office in another district. There was an affair of camels that was more delicately managed than any of our Southern State bond transactions. For the Khivan expedition 14,000 of these beasts of burden were collected from the natives on the condition that if the animals died they should be paid for at \$35 apiece. Nearly all of them perished. Now comes a charmingly oriental sequel. The prefects convinced the people that it would be imprudent to demand pay for their camels from the imperial government. Hence ensued great credit to the prefeets at home; and great hatred, among the people who resigned their claims, toward the authorities. In short, there is general discontent; trade languishes; the deficit of the budget increases with every year. There is little prospect of the new provinces becoming profit-

able. The doubt expressed by Mr. Schuyler, whether the Russians have a fixed policy in Asia, will surprise American readers who have imagined that conquest and extension were the cherished purpose of the empire. In many cases new forward movements were made necessary by border disturbances; each advance seems only intended to secure position or prestige already obtained. Very noticeable is it, that while the policy of Russia in Asia drifts with circumstances, there is great anxiety to avoid every form of conflict with England, and a singular sensitiveness to British criticisms. Further advances of Russia seem inevitable, and new complications with England must ensue. Perhaps the most significant feature of the situation may be found in the assurances of Abdul Rahman Khan, that the Afghans would gladly take up arms in a war

against British domination in India. As might be expected, the publication of this report has created great commotion at American girl, at heart pure and modest, per-St. Petersburg. The Russian World (Mir) was suspended three months for reproducing some pertions of the document. Denials of some of the statements appeared in the Golos, but the main charge was not discredited. The Czar appears to have put faith in the report, as he withdrew his favor from Gen. Kaufmann, the Governor of Turkistan. Mr. Schuyler's position was doubtless made very uncomfortable by the publication, which must have created for him a host of enemies. Exactly why our Government should have placed the Secretary of Legation in so delicate a position, since the dispatch was apparently confidential, is not very clear. Perhaps the story of imperial management may have been thought valuable as shedding a light of contrast upon republican rule. If this was the reason for the publication, it is certainly not the first instance in which the authorities at Washington have gone to great lengths in the effort to dispense among the masses sound political information. In this case they may have builded better than they knew.

PRECOCIOUS GIRLS.

Some time ago a lad from one of the public schools in Yonkers brought a child of fourteen to the city, and, as was stated, married her, the precocious young woman destroying the certificate on her way home. In order to place his daughter as nearly right as possible before the public her father insisted last week on another marriage, of which he should be a witness. In another column of the same paper which told this story we find an account of the daughter of a clergyman and of a respectable merchant in Philadelphia eloping for several days to seek their fortunes, offering themselves to managers of theaters, &c., &c.,; and vet another of a certain honest and anxious father, John Sweeney by name, who, finding that his motherless daughter of 12 had visited a police court out of carosity, procured a rattan, and did so belabor her that he was bound over to keep the peace. We are not at all sure that John was not right in theory, however he may have transgressed in practice. We should all be glad, no doubt, to see our daughters restored to the condition of innocence and modesty which was once supposed to belong to little girls yet in the nursery. But how is it to be brought about? There is no putting emancipated and cursed Eve back into paradise, and the apples which she are nowadays thrust into our babies' mouths before their teeth are grows. In fashionable and would-be fashion. able circles the poor little infants are dragged to balls as soon as they are weaned, and converted into hot-pressed little men and women. The books furnished to them, the matines entertainments provided for them, are all calculated to rouse adult passions and thoughts in them, and force such passions and thoughts into abnormal monstrous growth. There is no such thing as a nursery in the majority

left to the care of ignorant hired bonnes or Irish girls; they swarm in the halls of boarding-houses or haunt the servants' rooms, trying to stretch their little brains to grasp the ideas and subjects which reach them there. When they have passed out of babyhood they are dismissed to schools, where they learn good or evil, as paid teachers or their companions choose. Let any one observe the groups of flaunting half-grown girls on their way to school in the cars, or the over-dressed coquettish misses sent out to parade the streets and display their clothes on a fine afternoon, and listen to their conversation, and he will not wonder at their escapades into marriage or a worse fate.

It is not book-publishers who are to blame; it is not playwrights; it is not French bonnes or Irish nurses. They furnish what the public demand of them. The one thing needed to give us a generation of modest, chaste gentlewomen in our daughters, is-mothers. Mothers who know their business, and who do it; mothers who have the sense to see that there is a time in a young woman's life, as in a man's, when animal spirit, or excess of vitality, needs outlet-mothers who can guide their daughters through this strait in all innocence and purity, instead of subjecting them from their very birth to treatment which forces every impure element of their nature into unhealthy and obnoxious action.

the whole province of 15,000 square miles was If the mothers are not competent to do the work given them, what are the fathers to do ? Virginius is held to be a noble example for all time with his hands red in his child's blood to save her from dishonor; but when John Sweeney, according to his lights, betakes himself to the rattan instead of the dagger to save his daughter, we bind him over to keep the peace. The rattan is a rough remedy for a mortal disease. But are we to have no remedy at all?

BUBBLE AND SQUEAK.

Our grandmothers, of culinary fame, used to rejoice the souls of favored guests with a delicacy yelept Bubble and Squeak, having, if we remember rightly, some kind of greasy foundation, with a superstructure of sour porter and whipped eggs. Our palates have grown daintier in this generation. The fashionable woman hears with disgust how Queen Anne's maids of honor caught the blood of the dying pig and royal hands moistened the wurst with it. Nor do fine gentlemen any longer whip pigs to death to give them the flavor of wild boar. We eat and drink, not only by the rules of delicacy but science; can tell just how far the supply of phosphates or albumen should go in a breakfast, and give a reason for feeding the journalist on shad and celery and the laborer on mutton. Men and women have sternly set their faces toward the accomplishment of clean and strong stomachs for themselves and their children.

But mentally, frothiness and foulness are not yet distasteful to us. Decent Martha Washington or Dolly Madison would have shuddered at the black draught of gossip which their descendants gulp down every morning without a wry face. It is not of the actual vice which we complain now, however, but the disrelish among all half-educated Americans for moderation, composure, and practical strength in manners, oratory, literature, or religion. It is the preachers who play occasionally the part of pious mountebanks whose audiences are numbered by the thousand; the subscription lists of flashy sensational newspapers outnumber those of the best class of magazines twenty fold; the books provided for our children, even by respectable publishers, are aflame with fiery adventures, rank growths of passion and tawdry puerile sentiment. It is all Bubble and Squeak; greasy sediment at bottom and unclean froth atop. Nor is this exaggeration confined to what are called the valgar, uncultured classes; the habit of overstatement, of gross coloring, taints more or less every expression of our social life. The haps, with her loud dressing and nounced manner is a matter of note from Rotten Row to the Campagna; her father, with his swagger and parade of wealth, has corrupted every market in Europe. In the daily journals the lives and homes of private men and modest women are ungutted for the public simply to satisfy this prurient, morbid appetite; or if a literary caterer has a public man as his material, he feels himself bound conscientiously to his readers to furnish a mess of either fulsome adulation or indecent gossip. Take a recent account of the "Dying Throes" of the last Congress and see how easily plain facts can be frothed into Bubble and Squeak. There is a gallery for colored people in the house; it becomes "an inky cloud;" a carved inky cloud too, "carved in tints," from "creamy "rose to starless night;" a cloud with tassels -Anglo-Saxon tassels. Then we are presented to a well-known woman (a writer who never penned a foul or frothy line), and told that although we may think her the ugliest woman in the country, her "face can light up "like the Pleiades when the virtuous moon is devoured by an eclipse." Another lady's "face is amiable as when first culled from the "New-England tree." Oh, virtuous moon! Oh, trees of New-England! "How hard it is," quoth the Western editor, "to write good!" A crael dog of war comes next to the front as "a genii (sic), patent as in the Arabian "Nights, who when he lifts his head of the 'purest Saxon type, pierces a legion of ladies' 'hearts." A Southern member is well known as a dyspeptie; but here appears as "an expiring flame in its socket, a snow palace melting away under an arctic sun, a living 'sword suspended by a spider's web. Behind 'him stands the shadow of the Inexorable!" Next "marches on the American gladiator, "Ben Butler." Whatever may be our private opinion of this representative, we are hardly prepared to hear that he is not only a gladiator, but a lion-a lion eating an ox; also a Goliah, and a tomb, godlike in its sensibilities, but resembling Satan at the same time; and not only is he this very unsual sort of tomb, but a mountain of knowledge and an ocean of tact, and also a warring thunderbolt. Women, we are told, "avoid him as too large

"for their mental tape-lines." This is probable. We never thought Butler was a nice domestic animal. His claims to notice however, pale before the next startling statement concerning Gov. Shepherd, who "has stood for centuries in the Vatican at Rome, and stands firm as the imperishable marble "on the magnificent capital which he has

of thing? Are not only Congressmen, but all the rest of us, decent, homely folks, to regard ourselves as heroes, flames, and thunderbolts! Oh for one hour of the old sobriety and common sense! of the days when wit was wit and not flash glitter; when marriage and love were shut into the holy ground of home; when true inwardness would have meant true modesty and decency of reserve; when if men ate froth, they did not turn all their thoughts, emotions, and lives into it, and then land themselves for the turning!

We observe in the more laborious of the Administration journals an occasional expression of an ardent desire for the prompt trial of Mr. Alexander R. Shepherd's libel suit against the Editor of this journal. If THE TRIBUNE, they say, charged no more than it could prove, let it go into court and prove it. This is a very proper sentiment, but if these people are so anxious for the truth, as they profess themselves, suppose they inform their readers at the same time that Mr. Shepherd has not thought it desirable to ask the Editor of Tag TRIBUNE to prove what he has charged. On the contrary, after all Mr. Shepherd's froth and fury, the indictment which he has caused to be procured simmers down to a charge that a casual and short communication written by a resident of Washington, and published as thousands of other communications are in The Tribung on all sides of all questions, does the ex-Boss great injustice. The Grand Jury has found no indictment for anything which THE TRIBUNE itself said. It gives THE TRIBUNE no opportunity to come into court and prove anything it has charged. It pounces upon this insignificant communication, attributes all sorts of dreadful meanings to it, and so escapes on a ridiculous side issue. If Mr. Shepherd wants to have his administration in Washington examined, why didn't he at least cause his indictment to be based upon what THE TRIBUNE had charged against him!

PERSONAL.

President Stearns of Amherst College has recovered sufficiently from his tedious sickness to attend to a portion of his duties, and will start soon on a short trip for recuperation.

A committee, among whose members are Mr. Tennyson, Lord Hougaton, and Wilkie Collins, has been appointed to raise money for a testimonial to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall on the occasion of their "golden wedding" this year. Gen. James Grant Wisson of this city is the American member of the committee.

The modern Damon and Pythias are living at South Abington, Mass. They are the two oldest living graduates of Brown University, it is said, and are both over 30 years old. They were born in the town, are members of the same church, were partners in practic-ing law, served togother as Representatives in the Legislature, and are connected by family ties. They are both in good health.

Bishop Odenheimer of New-Jersey is steadily regaining his health. His wife writes from Bournemouth, England, where they are staying, to friends in Newark: "I am very glad to be able to give you a good report of his (the Bishop's) condition and steady progress toward renewed health and strength. I really hope that when he returns to his beloved diocese he will be able to enter upon its welcome duties with vigor and energy, as of old."

The citizens of Indianapolis are thinking about giving Mr. John C. New a public dinner before he starts for Washington to assume his duties of United States Treasurer. Mr. New, by the way, has a charmingly ununteiligible signature, if the face-sholle published by the Indianapolis papers is correct; so that the public will not miss Gen. Spinner so much after all. The President signed Mr. New's commission yesterday, and it was forwarded to Indianapolis.

The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher of Elmira speaks thus heartily of Gov. Tilden for his efforts in breaking up the Canal Ring: "Sooner or later we shall all discover that it is absolutely impossible to protect society by the letter of the law. She demands for her society the disinterested service of her ablest sons, alive to her interest and honor. Such a man, in our judg-ment, is Goy. Tilden. And his success will depend, not upon popular approval, but upon the extent to which he can find subordinutes to carry out his notions of old-fashioned honesty in public affairs."

Mr. James Lick, in giving his reasons for revoking his deed of trust, stated to a reporter of The San Francisco Chronicle that a strong inducement was the torture he suffered from the agents of benevolent societies to which he had not made benefactions. They were continually at his beddde importanting him to amend the deed so as to include them. Another reason was an evident determination on the part of his relatives to test the validity of the deed in the courts. A nephew had already brought a suit for \$40,000 for services which he claimed to have rendered.

POLITICAL NOIES.

Gov. Leslie of Kentucky is a very prominent caudidate for the United States Senatorship from that State. The Hon. James B. Beck is his most formidable

The Republicans of Cincinnati evidently beeve in having city officers so rich that they will not care to steal. The aggregated wealth of their candiworth, who is said to be worth \$4,000,000, and the next is Mr. John Robinson, the nominee for Mayor, who is said to be worth \$1,000,000.

Here is another explanation about that historical \$7,000 which put so abrupt a period to the career of the Hon. S. C. Pomeroy. It was stated that a portion of the money had gone to Senator York and several other gentlemen. Mr. Pomeroy's lawyer says that none of the money was paid to any one except the lawyers regularly employed in his client's defense. This version is vastly more creditable to Mr. York.

Protesting against the repeated efforts of partisan journals to keep up the old war hatreds between the North and the South, The Louisville Courier-Journal foreibly says: "The authors of secession are nearly all dead. The heroes of the Confederacy are grown middle-aged. Is it not about time to wipe out the old score and open up a fresh set of books ! Per-sonally, socially, we who fought on opposite sides are as happy in ourselves and in each other as if we had never fought at all. Should not the same connection be established politically between the sections ! Is it just or wise to allow that to exist in our civil code which is not allowed to exist in our domestic code, and which, in our individual deslings, is repulsive to every refined manly impulse?"

The explanations thus far made by the fathers of the new postal law are about the weakest efforts of the kind ever placed before the public. Realizing this fact, The Cincinnati Commercial tries its band in explaining the origin of the oppressive measure, and comes pretty near the truth in the following : " After all the explanations that ignorant and innocent Congressmen-those too young to know evil and those too old to make it a business-have made, the true explanation of the odious provision of the Post-Office laws, charged to the express companies, may have a hearing. Advantage was taken of the anxiety of the express companies to stop the carrying across the continent of packages at a loss to the Government and the express business; also to strike a blow at the press of the great cities. This was deliberately and intelligently done by the class of Credit Mobilier and Pacific Mail politicisms and their natural allies, for reasons that are covious."

PUBLIC OPINION.

The press wishes to cooperate with the bar in the exposure of wrong and resistance to tyranny, but it must be as equals and not as servitors. The Ameri-can press is done playing second fiddle to any profes-sion.—[Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

The Democratic press throughout the State is giving to dov. Tilden the strongest support, and the Democratic masses are rallying enthusiastically around him. He is the people's Governor, and the people are with him in his crusade against jobbery and rascality. Elmira Gazecte (Dam.)

The Centennial now does not need speeches, nor newspaper discussion, nor flaming resolutions, nor the abundance of good advice which always comes from those who usually prefer pothing else; but it does want hard work and plenty of it in generous accord with the management, and that will make the year 1876 the most memorable year in the history of medera civilization.—[Philadelphia Times (lud.)]

The President has accepted the invitation to attend the Centennial celebration at Lexington and Concord, and now the two towns are quarreling about which invitation was accepted first, and which town is to have him as a guest in the morning. Way not have a double for the occasion! The imposition would hardly be discovered if he had a few speeches prepared and a large supply of chears on hand.—(Boston Courier.

That the Democratic party has failed to im-"on the magnificent capital which he has "given to the Western Empire." Speaker Blaine comes in for his touch of the brush, and appears with "a countenance typifying "the race of the Cæsars in pure Greek out-"lines." His voice might very properly be set down as a pleasant and genuine sort of voice, but here it becomes "a flute-like harmony, "floating on a sea of tears."

Now when will there be an end of this sort

That the Democratic party has failed to improve its opportunities is clear to all intellicent observers. The worst instead of the beat of the party comes to the front, and it is the restoration of the Bourbons—not even the Orleanists, but the regular oid Levina its proposed. The Democratic party has failed to improve its opportunities is clear to all intellicent observers. The worst instead of the beat of the party comes to the front, and it is the restoration of the Bourbons—not even the Orleanists, but the regular oid Levina in prove its opportunities is clear to all intellicent observers. The worst instead of the beat of the party comes to the front, and it is the restoration of the Bourbons—not even the Orleanists, but the regular oid Levina in prove its opportunities is clear to all intellicent observers. The worst instead of the beat of the party comes to the front, and it is the restoration of the Bourbons—not even the Orleanists, but the regular oid Levina in the restoration of the Bourbons—not even the Orleanists, but the regular oid Levina in the restoration of the Bourbons—not even the Orleanists, but the regular oid Levina in the restoration of the Bourbons—not even the Orleanists, but the regular oid Levina in the restoration of the Bourbons—not even the Orleanists, but the restoration of the Bourbons—not even the Orleanists, but the restoration of the Bourbons—not even the Orleanists, but the restoration of the Bourbons—not even the Orleanists, but the restoration of the Bourbons—not even the Orleanists, but the restoration of the Bourbons—not even the Orleanists, but the restoration of